UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25251
8 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of a violation by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

On 27 December 1992, at 1015 hours, an 82-mm mortar shell was fired by Iraqi forces at the geographic coordinates of 463-739 on the map of Seizdah and Nafth-Shahr in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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8 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 9 November 1992, at 1500 hours, four Iraqi forces were observed restoring a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 70-21 on the map of Chazabeh in no man's land north-west of border pillar 15 and south-west of border pillar 16.

2. On 14 November 1992, at 1300 hours, 12 Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 434-027 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land west of border pillar 53/1.

3. On 5 December 1992, at 1200 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the geographic coordinates of 880-128 on the map of Halaleh in no man's land around border pillar 53/3.

4. On 17 December 1992, at 1455 hours, 71 Iraqi Kurds were observed collecting empty shells and scrap metal at the geographic coordinates of 681-229 and the geographic coordinates of 675-251 on the map of Ghasr-e-Shirin, in no man's land between border pillar 60 and 60/3. When confronted with the reaction of the Iranian forces they fled the area.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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8 February 1993
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LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a summary of the statement made by the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Mr. E. Rakhmonov, at the meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Minsk.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Lakim K. KAYUMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Tajikistan to the United Nations

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Annex

Summary of the statement made by the President of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan, His Excellency Mr. E. Rakhmonov, at the meeting of Heads of State and Government of the Commonwealth of Independent States in Minsk

The tragic and destructive consequences of the protracted civil conflict in Tajikistan have caused unprecedented human suffering and extensive economic and material damage.

The fratricidal war has claimed more than 20,000 lives and destroyed the lives of many others. The Tajiks have become refugees in their own land. There are more than 540,000 officially registered refugees, of whom 120,000 are in Dushanbe alone.

The war has caused irreparable damage to the national economy. All of the country's economic development plans have remained virtually unimplemented. The national income derived from production has declined by 31 per cent in comparable prices.

The country's agricultural complex, transport system, housing stock and social sphere have been severely damaged.

Instability has had an adverse effect on our internal development. Democracy and development are interrelated; however, although democracy is a factor of development, development itself is an indispensable condition for genuine democracy.

The new constitutional Government of the Republic of Tajikistan is undertaking vigorous efforts and emergency measures to bring about the speedy stabilization of the situation in the political, economic, social, humanitarian and legal fields.

With a view to preventing further bloodshed, achieving peace and national reconciliation, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Tajikistan adopted the General Amnesty Act, which exempts persons who committed illegal acts during the period from 27 May to 25 November 1992 from criminal, disciplinary and administrative liability.

The next step in this direction was the adoption by the Supreme Council of Tajikistan of the Decree on the Confiscation of Arms from the Population and the Disarming of Illegal Armed Formations. So far, approximately 2,500 weapons and a large quantity of military equipment and ammunition have already been confiscated. Government forces have gained control of almost the entire territory of the Republic and are taking measures to suppress isolated attacks by illegal armed groups that refuse to comply with the aforementioned Decree, evade the order to turn in their weapons and reject the peace proposals put forward by the Republic's leaders.

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A particularly important measure was the adoption of the Refugee Act, under which all refugees and their families who have registered with the proper authorities, receive certain privileges that include, first of all, assistance to the most vulnerable sectors of the population. According to preliminary estimates, the cost of providing humanitarian assistance to refugees is about 10 billion roubles.

Owing to the unstable socio-political and economic situation caused by the war, migration has increased, and people have begun to leave the Republic. In 1992, over a period of only nine months, 70,000 people, including 44,000 able-bodied people, left Tajikistan. It is estimated that more than 3 billion roubles will be needed just to train personnel to replace those who emigrated.

Faced with an economic crisis and a fratricidal war that have had a calamitous effect on the country, we understand that it is incredibly difficult for the Republic to cope with its problems alone. In this connection, I should like to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to the peoples and Governments of the countries members of the Commonwealth of Independent States for their selfless fraternal assistance, and especially Mr. Boris Nikolaevich Yeltsin, Mr. Islam Abduganyevich Karimov, Mr. Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbaev and the Heads of State and Government and the peoples of Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Ukraine and Belarus.

The Tajiks will never forget the kindness and noble-mindedness of those who, in spite of their own difficulties and problems, held out a helping hand. When, as the result of a blockade, the populations of such large oblasts as Kulyab and Kurgan-Tyube were faced with starvation and epidemics, the assistance provided by these States made it possible to alleviate the plight of people not only in these oblasts but also in many other districts of our country that were experiencing acute shortages of food, medicine, fuel and so on.

The Parliament and Government of Tajikistan are taking all necessary measures to ensure the country's rapid return to normal. At present, transport and vital lines of communication have been practically restored. Constitutional organs are being reinstated in southern Tajikistan: law-enforcement agencies, courts and the office of the public prosecutor are being re-established. Everything is being done to ensure a peaceful and tranquil life for the population.

Our national policy can be productive only if there is a favourable external climate.

The Republic of Tajikistan is a subject of international law and a Member of the United Nations. It participates in the work of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and a number of other influential international and intergovernmental organizations, and has acceded to many conventions and treaties.

In its foreign policy, the Republic of Tajikistan is guided by the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty, national independence and territorial integrity of other States, the rejection of confrontation and the settlement of disputes and conflict by exclusively peaceful, political means, and mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of equality with all interested countries.

Bearing in mind its geographical and geopolitical position and the traditional historic ties among the peoples of the Central Asian region, Tajikistan will broaden and strengthen its friendly and good-neighbourly relations with its closest neighbours - Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan - and also with other States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the former republics of the USSR, with which it has established solid inter-State relations in recent years.

I must underscore that, recognizing the Charter of the United Nations and scrupulously observing the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, the Paris Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international documents, Tajikistan will adhere to the universally recognized norms of inter-State relations, and will base its foreign and domestic policy on such norms, defend the primacy of law and vigorously suppress any attempts to violate human rights and democratic freedoms. Our Government will be able to guarantee the equality of all its citizens, their rights and fundamental freedoms, irrespective of national, racial, religious or other affiliation. The observance of human rights can stimulate creativity, innovation and initiatives, thereby making all human rights - civil, political, economic, social and cultural - not only a moral imperative but an important factor in the country's development.

I have stated many times and I repeat before you now that we are seeking to build a democratic secular State based on the rule of law. In particular, I should like to emphasize that, after the new legitimate leadership came to power in the country, not a single political party or a single opposition newspaper was banned, although there were more than ample legal grounds for doing so. We are for the establishment of a pluralistic democracy based on legality, and we advocate an open, constructive and businesslike dialogue with all parties and social organizations whose policies are based on the interests of the nation and all peoples and concern for the country's future. We are in favour of a civilized path of development for Tajikistan. The human person must be the cornerstone of our development process: only a free and active person can help develop our country. We oppose those who, while paying lip service to such high ideals as democracy and respect for human rights, do not propose anything constructive or practical to ensure the rapid stabilization of the situation in the country.

We are fully aware that the future of our country presupposes the active participation of the entire population of Tajikistan in public affairs. We can achieve this only by establishing democracy, ensuring respect for human rights and guaranteeing transparency in the conduct of State affairs.

Yes, we recognize that, in spite of the measures that we have taken so far, not everything in our country is going smoothly, the situation is not entirely calm: shots ring out from time to time and human blood is spilled. Some leaders of the opposition forces who unleashed the fratricidal war in order to seize power and who have now fled abroad, make various statements about the communists coming to power, the persecution and murder of people for political reasons or because of their devotion to Islam. All this has nothing to do with reality. Tajikistan is a multinational State, and representatives of diverse nations and ethnic groups have lived and are living here in a spirit of harmony and tolerance, and will continue to do so. The representatives of all denominations may freely profess their faith and perform their religious rites and rituals.

The overwhelming majority of the country's population is Muslim. We ourselves, as sons of this land and Muslims, honour our faith, national values and traditions. We have never fought against Islam or other political tendencies but only against Islamic fundamentalist fanatics and extremists who attempted to use violent and anti-democratic methods to seize power and establish a new totalitarian fundamentalist regime in Tajikistan.

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ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of a statement adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic on 7 February 1993 in connection with the new acts of aggression perpetrated by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hassan A. HASSANOV
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement of 7 February 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan

On 6 and 7 February, having disrupted the relative calm at the front, elements of an Armenian expeditionary force backed by armoured vehicles seized seven villages in the northern part of Upper Karabakh in the Azerbaijani Republic. The population in areas bordering the Kazakh District were exposed to heavy shelling from Armenian territory.

Having informed the whole world of its alleged plight, Armenia is continuing its war of aggression against sovereign Azerbaijan. It is obvious that Armenia, in an effort to appear the innocent victim in the eyes of the international community, has absolutely no interest in a peaceful settlement of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict. Requests for assistance to the Republic, which is being "suffocated by the blockade and the energy crisis", are being used by Armenia only to cover its own aggressive aims, as the events of recent days show.

Armenia is using the so-called humanitarian aid it receives from abroad not to solve the social and economic problems of the Republic and its own people but to continue its aggressive war of conquest against Azerbaijan.

Such acts by the Armenian side do not promote the search for a political settlement to the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict and may thwart the peacemaking efforts of the organizers of the Minsk conference of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in the framework of which a new round of talks is scheduled to be held in Rome on 22 February.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Azerbaijani Republic calls upon all States to condemn Armenia's aggressive policy, demand the withdrawal of its occupying troops from Azerbaijani territory, and end the bloody war in Azerbaijan.

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8 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I wish to transmit to you the following communiqué issued on 7 February 1993 by the Council of Ministers of the State of Kuwait concerning the Security Council's adoption of resolution 806 (1993):

"The Council of Ministers expresses its deep satisfaction at and welcomes the resolution recently adopted by the Security Council for the strengthening of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) and the increasing of its personnel, in order to put a halt to the repeated violations of and attacks on Kuwaiti territorial sovereignty carried out by the forces of the Iraqi regime and so that UNIKOM may undertake its task of maintaining peace between Kuwait and Iraq in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

"The recent resolution of the Security Council gives UNIKOM the necessary power and means to enforce the Security Council resolutions affirming the inviolability of the international boundary between Kuwait and Iraq.

"The Council of Ministers commends the role assumed by the international Organization in the establishment of peace in the world and the significance of this resolution, which serves to affirm the international community's realization of the fact of the aggressive intentions of the Iraqi regime and its insistence on maintaining its policy aimed at obstructing the implementation of international resolutions and threatening security and stability in the area.

"Kuwait reaffirms its faith in the role being played by the United Nations and the Security Council and the role of the Secretary-General and affirms that it will support and back this resolution by all available means in order to ensure the full attainment of its objectives and the achievement of security and stability in the area."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

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S/25256
9 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a statement issued on 8 February 1993 by the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India on Bosnia and Herzegovina (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. H. ANSARI
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of External Affairs of India on Bosnia and Herzegovina on 8 February 1993

India has seen reports of the peace plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina discussed in the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia in Geneva recently, and which will be further considered in New York. India expresses support for the efforts of Mr. Cyrus Vance and Lord David Owen in their strenuous efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina, taking into consideration the interests of all the parties concerned. Pending acceptance of this plan by all three communities of Bosnia and Herzegovina, India expresses the hope that all parties will desist from any actions which will not be conducive to a full and detailed consideration of the merits of the plan. India reiterates that the only solution to the crisis in Bosnia and Herzegovina lies in political agreements which would be strictly implemented by all parties and made irreversible.

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9 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH AND SPANISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3172nd meeting, held on 9 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Central America: efforts towards peace":

"The Security Council welcomes with satisfaction the important progress made thus far towards the full implementation of the Peace Agreements for El Salvador and the cooperation shown by the parties to this end. The Security Council takes note of the report of the Secretary-General dated 23 December 1992 (S/25006) in which he indicates that the armed conflict between the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional (FMLN) was brought formally to an end on 15 December 1992. The Council emphasizes this event, which puts an end to more than 10 years of armed conflict.

"However, the Security Council expresses concern at the observations made by the Secretary-General in his letter dated 7 January 1993 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25078), by which he reported on the situation with regard to the implementation of the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Commission concerning the purification of the armed forces of El Salvador and, basically, at the fact that those recommendations have yet to be fully complied with despite prior assurances by the Government of El Salvador. The Security Council also expresses concern at the indication in the letter dated 29 January 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/25200) that FMLN, despite prior assurances, did not complete the destruction of its weapons by the agreed deadline and that it is therefore not yet in full compliance with its undertakings under the Peace Agreements.

"In this connection, the Security Council emphasizes the solemn nature of the undertakings made by each of the parties when they signed the Peace Agreements and reaffirms the obligation of the parties to comply fully and in a timely fashion with those undertakings.

"The Council welcomes with satisfaction the decision of the Government of El Salvador to request the United Nations to verify the forthcoming general elections and the intention of the Secretary-General, communicated in his letter dated 26 January 1993 (S/25241) to the President of the Security Council, to recommend to the Security Council that it accede to this request.

"The Security Council strongly urges the parties to persist in their determination to complete the process of bringing peace and national reconciliation to El Salvador and to continue cooperating with the Secretary-General in the efforts that he is making to ensure that the Peace Agreements are implemented fully. To that end, the Council will follow closely the progress and results of those efforts."

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9 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you of the decision taken by the Government of Israel at a special session of the cabinet held on 1 February 1993 regarding the temporarily excluded members of Hamas and Islamic Jihad. The following are the operative paragraphs of the decision:

"1. Israel will allow the return of 101 deportees to the locations from which they were temporarily deported. Those returning will be from among those whom the circumstances surrounding their temporary deportation were relatively less severe in comparison to the others. Cases will be considered on an individual basis, as was the case concerning the reasons behind the temporary deportations.

"2. The military commanders will be instructed to reduce by one half the term of the deportation for the deportees against whom the temporary deportation will remain in force.

"3. With regard to the deportees against whom the temporary deportation will remain in force, the decisions of the Supreme Court will be carried out, and in particular, the right to appeal before an advisory committee (including contact with an attorney), in addition to a review of the security information regarding those who do not submit an appeal.

"4. As is necessary, humanitarian provisions to the temporary deportees will be allowed by helicopter."

The decision of the Government of Israel was an act of good faith on Israel's part and, consistent with the principle of Security Council resolution 799, it provides that all the excluded persons will be allowed to return by the end of 1993.

Israel's decision does not in any way minimize the dangerous threat which Hamas and its terrorists represent both vis-à-vis Israel and vis-à-vis the peace process as a whole.

I would be grateful if Your Excellency would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gad YAACOBI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Israel

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General Assembly Security Council

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9 February 1993

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 143
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 9 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to address you regarding my Government's concern for certain information contained in the report of 8 January 1993 of the Special Commission of Inquiry into the assassination of Mr. Hakija Turaljic, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/25130). Specifically, my Government is distressed that the report notes, among other things, that the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has banned flights of humanitarian aircraft originating from Islamic countries generally, and carrying Turkish or Iranian insignia specifically, into Sarajevo airport.

My Government believes that the implementation of such a policy not only is prejudicial to the basic doctrine of equality among Member States, but also amounts to appeasement of the demands of those aggressor forces which have given rise to the need for humanitarian relief in the first place. Moreover, UNPROFOR's policy banning flights originating from Islamic countries, including Turkish and Iranian aircraft, to Sarajevo airport is contrary to UNPROFOR's stated mission: assuring the safe delivery of humanitarian assistance.

The Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina therefore implores you to take all necessary steps to reverse UNPROFOR's flight ban.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 143, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

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S/25260
9 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 5 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 23 October 1992, at 0835-1000 hours, nine Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the GCs of 04-68 and 08-69 on the map of Mehran in NML.

2. On 24 October 1992, at 0320 hours, three or four Iraqi forces crossing the NML at the GCs of 39-60, north of border pillar 22/11 and south of border pillar 22/12, approached the Iranian sentry post. They fled the area when confronted with the timely reaction of Iranian forces.

3. On 27 October 1992, a number of Iraqi forces constructed a checkpoint at a distance of one kilometre from Hemad-Shahab sentry post at the GCs of 065-935 on the map of Meimeh river in NML south of border pillar 23.

4. On 2 November 1992, at 0825 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker at the GCs of 017-940 on the map of Meimeh river in NML south-west of border pillar 24/2.

5. On 2 November 1992, at 1255 hours, the Iraqi forces aboard a Toyota and a white patrol vehicle entered the NML in the Hemad-Shahab sentry post at the GCs of 065-935 on the map of Meimeh river. They left the area after a 10-minute stop and check on the group bunkers at the GCs of 049-899.

6. On 5 November 1992, at 0830 hours, two Iraqi forces were seen conducting observation at the GCs of 421-634 on the map of Naft-Shahr in NML.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative